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THE FATHER TO HIS MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

Come, gather closer to my side,
My little smitten flock,
And I will tell of him who brought
Pure water from the rock:
Who boldly led God's people forth
From Egypt's wrath and guile,
And once a cradled babe did float
All helpless on the Nile.

You're weary, precious ones, your eyes
Are wandering far and wide;
Think you of her who knew so well
Your tender thoughts to guide?
Who could to wisdom's sacred lore
Your fixed attention claim?
Ah! never from your hearts erase
That blessed mother's name.

'Tis time to sing your evening hymn,
My youngest infant dove;
Come press thy velvet cheek to mine,
And learn the lay of love.
My sheltering arms can clasp you all,
My poor deserted throng;
Cling as you used to cling to her
Who sings the angel's song.

Begin sweet birds, the accustom'd strain,
Come, warble loud and clear;
Alas! alas, you're weeping all,
You're sobbing in my ear.
Good night, go, say the prayer she taught,
Beside your little bed,
The lips that used to bless you there,
Are silent with the dead.

A Father's hand your course may guide
Amid the thorns of life,
His care protect those shrinking plants
That dread the storms of strife:
But who upon your infant hearts,
Shall like that mother write?
Who touch the strings that rule the soul?
Dear smitten flock, good night!

L. E. S.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

RETRENCHMENT:

A Tale of Other Times, but suitable to the Present Times.

"Cut your coat according to your cloth," is an old maxim and a wise one; and if people will only square their ideas according to their circumstances, how much happier might we all be! If we only would come down a peg or two in our notions, in accordance with our waning fortunes, happiness would be always within our reach. It is not what we have, or what we have not, which adds or subtracts from our felicity. It is the longing for more than we have, the envying of those who possess that more, and the wish to appear in the world of more consequence than we really are, which destroy our peace of mind, and eventually lead to ruin. I never witnessed a man submitting to circumstances with good humour and good sense, so remarkably as in my friend Alexander Willemott. When I first met him, since our school days, it was at the close of the war: he had been a large contractor with Government for army clothing and accoutrements, and was said to have realized an immense fortune, although his accounts were not yet settled. Indeed, it was said that they were so vast, that it would employ the time of six clerks for two years, to examine them previous to the balance-sheet being struck. As I observed, he had been at school with me: and on my return from the East Indies I called upon him to renew our old acquaintance, and congratulate him upon his success.

"My dear Reynolds, I am delighted to see you. You must come down to Belem Castle; Mrs. Willemott will receive you with pleasure, I'm sure. You shall see my two girls."

I consented. The chaise stopped at a splendid mansion, and I was ushered in by a crowd of liveried servants. Every thing was on the most sumptuous and magnificent scale. Having paid my respects to the lady of the house, I retired to dress as dinner was nearly ready, it being then half past seven o'clock. It was eight o'clock before we sat down. To an observation that I made, expressing a hope that I had not occasioned the dinner being put off, Willemott replied—"On the contrary, my dear Reynolds, we never sit down until about this hour. How people can dine at four or five o'clock, I cannot conceive. I could not touch a mouthful."

The dinner was excellent, and I paid it the encomiums which were its due.

"Do not be afraid my dear fellow; my cook is an *artiste extraordinarie*—a regular *Cordon Bleu*. You may eat any thing without fear of indigestion. How people can live upon the English cookery of the present day, I cannot conceive. I seldom dine out for fear of being poisoned. Depend upon it, a good cook lengthens your days, and no price is too great to insure one.

When the ladies retired, being alone, we entered into friendly conversation. I expressed my admiration of his daughters, who certainly were very handsome and elegant girls.

"Very true; they are more than passable," replied he. "We have many offers, but not such as to come up to my expectations. Baronets are cheap now-a-days, and Irish lords are nothings; I hope to settle them comfortably. We shall see. Try this claret; you'll find it excellent: not a headache in a hogshead of it. How people can drink port, I cannot imagine."

The next morning he proposed that I should rattle round the park with him. I acceded, and we set off in a handsome open carriage, with four grays, ridden by postilions at a rapid pace. As we were whirling along, he observed—"In town we must of course drive but a pair; but in the country I never go out without four horses. There is a spring in four horses which makes it delightful; it makes your spirits elastic, and you feel that the poor animals are not at hard labor. Rather than not drive four, I would prefer to stay at home."

Our ride was very pleasant, and, in such amusements, passed away one of the most pleasant weeks that I ever remembered. Willemott was not the least altered: he was as friendly, as sincere, as when a boy at school. I left him pleased with his prosperity, and acknowledging that he was well deserving of it, although his ideas had assumed such a scale of magnificence.

I went to India when my leave expired, and was absent about four years. On my return, I inquired after my friend Willemott, and was told that his circumstances and expectations had been greatly altered. From many causes, such as a change in the Government, a demand for economy, and the wording of his contracts having been differently rendered from what Willemott had supposed their meaning to be, large items had been struck out of his balance-sheet, and instead of being a millionaire, he was now a gentleman with a handsome property. Belem Castle had been sold, and he now lived at Richmond, as hospitable as ever, and was considered a great addition to the neighbourhood. I took the earliest opportunity of going down to see him. Oh my dear Reynolds, this is really kind in you to come without invitation. Your room is ready, and bed well aired, for it was slept in three nights ago. Come, Mrs. Willemott will be delighted to see you."

I found the girls still unmarried, but they were yet young. The whole family appeared as contented, and happy, and as friendly as before. We sat down to dinner at six o'clock; the footman and the coachman attended. The dinner was good, but not by the *artiste extraordinarie*. I praised every thing.

"Yes," replied he, "she is a very good cook; she unites the solidity of the English with the delicacy of the French fare, and, altogether, I think it a *decided improvement*. Jane is quite a treasure." After dinner he observed, "of course you know I have sold Belem Castle, and reduced my establishment? Government have not treated me fairly, but I am at the mercy of commissioners; and a body of men will do that which, as individuals, they would be ashamed of. The fact is, the odium is borne by no one in particular, and it is only sense of shame which keeps us honest, I'm afraid. However, here you see me, with a considerable fortune, and always happy to see my old friends, especially my old school fellow. Will you take *port* or claret. By the by, do you know—I'll let you into a secret; Louisa is to be married to a Colonel Willer—an *excellent* match. It has made us all happy.

The next day we drove out, not in an open carriage as before, but in a chariot and with a *pair of horses*.

"These are handsome horses," observed I.

"Yes," replied he, "I am fond of good horses; and, as I only keep a pair, I have the best. There is a certain degree of pretension in *four horses*. I do not much like; it appears as if you wished to overtop your neighbors."

I spent a few very pleasant days, and then quitted his hospitable roof. A severe cold, caught that winter, indeed me to take the advice of the physicians, and proceed to the south of France, where I remained two years. On my return, I was informed that Willemott had speculated, and had been unlucky on the Stock Exchange; that he had left Richmond, and was now living at Clapham. The next day I met him near the Exchange.

"Reynolds, I am happy to see you. Thompson told me that you had come back. If not better engaged, come down to see me; I will drive you down at four o'clock, if that will suit."

It suited me very well; and at four o'clock I met him, according to appointment, at a livery stable over the Iron Bridge. His vehicle was ordered out: it was a phæton, drawn by two long tailed ponies—altogether a very neat concern; we set off at a rapid pace.

"They step out well, don't they? We shall be down in plenty of time to put on a pair of shoes by five o'clock, which is *our dinner time*. Late dinners don't agree with me—they produce indigestion. Of course you know that Louisa has a little boy."

I did not, but congratulated him.

"Yes! and has now gone out to India with her husband. Mary is also engaged to be married—a very good match—a Mr. Rivers, in the law. He has been called to the bar this year, and promises well. They will be a little pinched at first, but we must see what we can do for them.

We stopped at a neat row of houses, I forget the name, and, as we drove up, the servant, the only man servant, came out and took the ponies round to the stable, while the maid received my luggage and one or two paper bags, containing a few extras for the occasion. I was met with the same warmth as usual by Mrs. Willemott. The house was small, but very neat; the remnants of former grandeur appeared here and there, in one or two little articles, favorites of the lady. We sat down at five o'clock to a *plain* dinner, and were attended by the footman, who had rubbed down the ponies and pulled on his livery.

"A good, plain cook is the best, I think, after all," observed Willemott. "Your fine cooks won't condescend to roast and boil. Will you take some of this sirloin? the under cut is excellent. My dear, give Mr. Reynolds some Yorkshire pudding.

When we were left after dinner, Willemott told me very unconcernedly of his losses.

"It was my own fault," said he; "I wished to make up a little sum for the girls, and, risking what they would have had, I left them almost penniless. However, we can always command a bottle of port and a beef-steak, and *what more* in this world can you have? Will you take port or white? I have no claret to offer you."

We finished our port, but I could perceive no difference in Willemott. He was just as happy and as cheerful as ever. He drove me to town the next day. During our drive, he observed, "I like ponies, they are so little trouble; and I prefer them to driving one horse in this vehicle, as I can put my wife and daughters into it. It's selfish to keep a carriage for yourself alone, and one horse in a four-wheeled double chaise appears like an imposition on the poor animal."

I went to Scotland and remained about a year. On my return I found that my friend Willemott had again shifted his quarters. He was at Brighton, and having nothing better to do, I put myself in the "Times," and arrived at the Bedford Hotel. It was not until after some inquiry that I could find out his address. At last I obtained it; in a respectable but not fashionable part of this overgrown town. Willemott received me just as before.

"I have no spare bed to offer you, but you must breakfast and dine with us every day. Our house is small, but it's very comfortable, and Brighton is a very convenient place. You know Mary is married. A good place in the courts was for sale, and my wife and I agreed to purchase it for Rivers. It has reduced us a little, but they are very comfortable. I have retired from business altogether; in fact, as my daughters are both married, and we have enough to live upon, what can we wish for more? Brighton is very gay, and always healthy; and, as for carriages and horses, they are of no use here; they are to be had at every corner of the streets."

I accepted his invitation to dinner. A parlor maid waited, but every thing, although very plain, was clean and comfortable.

"I have still a bottle of wine for a friend, Reynolds," said Willemott, after dinner, "but for my part I prefer *whiskey toddy*. It agrees with me better. Here's to the health of my two girls, God bless them, and success to them in life."

"My dear Willemott," said I "I take the liberty of an old friend, but I am so astonished at your philosophy that I cannot help it. When I call to mind Belem Castle, your large establishment, your luxuries, your French cook, and your stud of cattle, I wonder at your contented state of mind under such a change of circumstances."

"I almost wonder myself, my dear fellow," replied he. "I never could have believed, at that time, that I could live happily under such a change of circumstances; but the fact is, that although I have been a contractor, I have a good conscience; then my wife is an excellent woman, and, provided she sees me and her daughters happy, thinks nothing about herself; and, further, I have made it a rule as I have been going down hill, to find reasons why I should be thankful, and not discontented. Depend upon it, Reynolds, it is not a fortune which will affect your happiness, as long as you have peace and love at home."

I took my leave of Willemott and his wife with respect as well as regard, convinced that there was no pretended indifference to worldly advantages; that it was not that the grapes were sour, but that he had learned the whole art of happiness, by being contented with what he had, and by "cutting his coat according to his cloth."

DUELLING IN FRANCE.

An important and highly interesting case has lately been tried in the French Court of Cassation, in which the question submitted to the jury was, whether a person who slays another in single combat is liable to the consequences which usually ensue in ordinary cases of homocide (not justifiable.) The Court was very much crowded, it being announced that the President of the Chamber of Deputies (M. Procureur-General Dupin) would enter at length upon the legal and moral question. The following are the circumstances out of which the case arose:

N. Y. Express.

In the month of January last, at a party at Tours, a dispute arose over their wine between M. Passon, a pleader at the Tribunal of Commerce, and M. Baron, an avou, which at length rose so high that M. Baron gave M. Passon a blow. A challenge ensued, and swords were the weapons agreed upon, although M. Baron declared that he had no skill in fencing. Two swords were produced, and drawn for by lots. The longest fell into the hands of M. Baron, who however, after a few passes, was killed by his adversary.

A prosecution for homicide was instituted against the survivor before the Tribunal de Premier Instance, at Tours, which declared that there was no grounds for the proceeding, as duelling was not noticed in the criminal code. Against this decision the Procureur-General appealed to the Royal Court at Orleans, which confirmed the judgment of the Tribunal, and the case was removed to the Court of Cassation at Paris, by further appeal.

M. Dehaussey stated the case, reminding the Court that the Procureur-General at Orleans had maintained that Articles 295 and 296 of the Criminal Code were generally applicable to every species of voluntary homicied without exception; and that, in 1818, the Court of Cassation declared that the practice of duelling was contrary to both religion and morality.

The President having inquired whether any advocate had received instructions to plead the part of M. Passon, and no one coming forward, M. Dupin, the Procureur General of the Court, made the following among other remarks:

Since the revolution of 1789, we have entered upon a career of common rights; and this community of rights forbids one man to kill his neighbor under any pretence whatever; and this is the reason why the prohibition of duelling had no occasion to be specially entered in our laws. [Applause at the bar.] In order to corroborate this principle, M. Dupin brought forward a number of facts, illustrating the history of our legislation upon this subject. For instance, he said that Lanjuinais, who formed part of the legislative committee, withdrew an article which he had presented against duelling, on the remark being made to him that the case came under the general law respecting homicides; and that one of the individuals who were entrusted with the formation of the code of 1810, when questioned as to the motive which induced them to be silent on the subject of duelling, replied, "Duelling is comprised in the general article upon homicides, but we would not do it the honor of specially mentioning it." [Applause at the bar.] "During 500 years," continued M. Dupin, "the Kings of France struggled with the nobility, who presisted in taking the law into their own hands. Gentlemen, our pride of social equality would be now-a-days hurt at seeing a crime, reserved for our nobles especially, mentioned in our code of laws; tolerate then, no longer, I beseech you, a custom to which France has ever been opposed, even in the most disastrous times. The Belgic nation has no other code of laws than ours; nevertheless duelling is there suppressed each day, and punished: punished, I will venture to say, amidst the applause of Europe. Homicide committed in a duel, cannot be said to be unpremeditated.—He who goes to fight, must be presumed to have the intention of killing his man; and if he does not succeed, it is not for a want of inclination. Will it be said that this is a case of legitimate self-defence? That cannot be, since he repaired to the ground of his own free will, and if there is dangor there for him, it is a danger he has himself created, in consequence of arrangements made with his adversary. Let us at once destroy this remnant of feudal prejudice, which is a disgrace to our age. Let us not suffer the continued existence of this gigantic evil, which carries mourning and affliction into the bosoms of so many families. Shall our fellow citizens be permitted to take each others lives for a word, a dubious look, for a dispute about precedence at table, &c. If you do not strike at duelling with the sword or the pistol, because it is not expressly mentioned in the law, neither can you meddle with parties who may fight with daggers or with knives, which are not mentioned more than the former. If you do not suppress single combat, neither can you meddle with combats of four or six, for these are not mentioned in the code, since private wars have been abolished. Magistrates, once more I implore of you to reform your system of legislation. Let not prejudice take possession of your minds; seek not the reputation of bravery, but justice. [Applause.] The *Vendetta* which exists in Corsica, is concentrated by an ancient prejudice: is that a reason why it should be tolerated? It is quite astonishing that in our days so many persons should cry out against the penalty inflicted by society, and should yield, at the same time, to private individuals the right of becoming executioners in their own cause. Is it not revolting to see it recorded every day in the journals, that men have lost their lives for the most trifling cause, and that every thing was conducted in the most honorable manner? [Laughter.] The Procureur General concluded by declaring that duellists ought to be prosecuted, leaving it to the jury to judge of the extenuating circumstances, if any, in conformity with the power accorded in the last revision of the code. "I am determined," added M. Dupin, "to renew my efforts, if they should be required, lest I should suffer from the reproaches of my conscience. It is not a new legislation that is demanded of you, for you are not legislators; it is simply a verdict."

The Court, after the delivery of this address, which appeared to have produced a strong sensation, retired to deliberate, and returned at the expiration of about two hours. The President then pronounced his judgment at great length, adopting the reasoning of M. Dupin.

CONSUMPTION.

We find the following publication in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The late lamented death of Dr. Bushe, from that form of consumption known as chronic bronchitis, painfully reminds me of a duty the subscriber owes to his profession and to society, of making known a simple form of treatment that has never failed him in curing this form of consumption, so destructive to the clerical and literary professions; this treatment is of nearly equal efficacy in catarrhal phthisis, and is a valuable remedy for consumption in all its forms when in its chronic stages, and free from any inflammatory symptoms. This treatment is based on the pathology of consumption, as a generic name for disease.

Under the name of consumption are included that variety of disease of the lungs attended with expectoration of purulent matter from the breathing surface of the lungs, connected with emaciation, hective fever, and its concomitants, night sweats, colliquative diarrhœa, &c. All the forms of consumption act on the general health from one common cause—the presence of matter acting upon absorbing surfaces, and thus producing those symptoms known as *hectic fever*. It is the presence and violence of this symptom of consumption, that prostrates the patient, until it more or less slowly ends in death. It is the consequence of this hectic fever, and not the immediate disease of the lungs causing it, that forms the source of fatality from consumption.

The treatment I now with reluctant diffidence submit, I have successfully used for more than twelve years, and during that period of medical practice, I am not aware of having lost more than four or five patients from all the various forms of consumption, and these were mostly passed to that stage of disease where the structure of the lungs had become so extensively diseased as to preclude the use of more than palliative treatment. Cases of chronic bronchitis were in every instance cured by it, even when the purulent [illegible] with pectoration amounted to pints daily, and hectic fever, diarrhœa, cold sweats, and entire physical prostration.

The treatment is the administration of

sulphate of copper in nauseating doses, combined with gum ammoniac, given so as to nauseate but not operate freely to produce full vomiting; the dose for this purpose is about ½ grain, and five grains of the resin, to be taken at first convalescent stages once twice, and in a day. In chronic bronchitis, a gargle of the sulphate of copper alone is superior to any. In this latter form of consumption this treatment almost invariably suspends the hectic symptoms in a few days, and the disease rapidly advances to its final cure.

In cases of the more proper forms of consumption the treatment must be intermitted frequently and again returned to; and whenever soreness of the chest, or other symptoms of inflammatory action exists, the treatment should be suspended; as it is in the chronic state alone that the remedy is indicated or useful—that state in which the condition of the general system as sympathetically involved becomes the more prominent symptom, and the success of the treatment depends chiefly on the breaking up this sympathetic action of the diseased lung, on the more healthy tone of stomach, and increasing its digestive powers, and likewise causing, during nauseating action, a more active and healthy circulation of blood through the lungs. Its curative powers are more immediately attributable to these effects of its action. But theory apart, the treatment is presented based on more than ten years experience of its curative advantages, in the proper threatment of diseases of muco-purulent expectoration.

Having left a profession that more nearly than any other approaches the pure duties of humanity, but which has nearly ceased in this country to be honorable or profitable, I have little motive in exposing myself to that certain ridicule that follows the annunciation that consumption may be cured, but the assurance of political experience, and the desire of making public a means of saving life, in one of its most frequent and unwelcome exits.

EDW. C. COOPER, M. D.

From the New York Evening Star

Mr. WOLFF, THE MISSIONARY.

It will be seen by the following notice that Mr. Wolff, the celebrated Jewish Missionary and traveller, is in this city, and preaches to-night in the Broadway Tabernacle. He arrived here from Bombay, which place he reached by the way of Egypt, Persia, Cochin China, &c &c. His want of success in evangelizing the Jews in the immense tract of country over which he has travelled, is only another and conclusive evidence that the chosen people are destined to remain unchanged in their faith for wise and inscrutable purposes. Nevertheless, Mr. Wolff has great claims on his Christian brethren for his incredible zeal and unwearied efforts.—He is beyond doubt a very learned man, and will attract great notice.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Reverend Joseph Wolff, Missionary, to all the Churches in America.

Joseph Wolff, a Servant of God and the Lord Jesus Christ, to all the Christians in the United States of North America, greeting!

You are already informed of my object and pursuits. Seventeen years I have now preach the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, by God's grace, from London to Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Mount Sinai, Palestine, Cyprus, Rhodes, Macedonia, Greece, Turkey, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Persia, Toorkestaun, Bokhara, Balkh, Cabool, Lahore, Hindoostaun, Cashmeer, the Himmalayah Mountains, Cochin, and lately in Yemen and Abyssinia, and the Island of St. Helena. I recollect with pleasure the time when I preached in Palestine the Gospel of Christ to Jews and Gentile, in brotherly unity with Fisk and King, both of them your countrymen.

Now, the ill state of my health having obliged me to discontinue my journey in Africa, I have on my arrival at Bombay, resolved to visit you liberally minded inhabitants of America. Mr Allen, the American Missionary at Bombay, and Mr. Farish, the member of Counsel there, have furnished me with letters of introduction for their friends in this country. The object of my coming to America is to preach the tidings of Salvation to Jew and Gentile; 2ndly, To inform Christians and Jews here of the state of Christianity, Judaism, Mahomedanism and Paganism in the East; 3dly, To give information of the customs and manners and religious creeds of different sects, as far as they illustrate and confirm the truth contained in sacred *writ;* 4thly, To inquire into the history and religious creeds of the Indians in America. I anticipated, therefore, on my journey, great joy in the thought of giving the right hand of fellowship to every good Christian in America. I beg, therefore, Christian preachers of every denomination, to give me the opportunity to preach the Gospel to all, to call on all of you: "Fear God, and give Glory to Him." To preach Repentance towards God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ!

I am at present in the house of the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, 64 Varick street, New York.

JOSEPH WOLFF,
Missionary in Asia and Africa.

New York, 24th August 1837

Rev Joseph Wolff—The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday says—the first lecture of this extraordinary man, and most extensive missionary, was delivered last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, to a very large and highly gratified audience. The astonishing travels, toils, sufferings an successes of this reverend gentleman, as missionary to the Jews, have rendered his name familiar to all Christendom. To see and hear him, will be a privilege highly esteemed in every place which he may visit, throughout the civilized world, and especially when the subject of his lectures possesses so much of interest and attraction.

This first lecture consisted chiefly of a narrative of his travels among the countries and cities of the East, with notices of the religious character and habits of the people among whom he has sojourned. It was interspersed with interesting and important facts, in relation to the Jews of the different tribes and nations; and numerous illustrations of the fulfilment of the Scripture prophecy, were introduced in a most felicitous manner. The account of the awful earthquake which Mr. Wolff saw, and and the religious use made of it by the Arabs and Mohamedans, and Jews, held the audience in deep attention, while the specimens of his own style of preaching to the Jews, his brethren after the flesh, the lost sheep of the house of Israel, to seek whom this devoted missionary goes forth in the name of his master, through "every nation, kindred, tongue and people," possessed the highest interest. Truly it reminded us of the days of primitive Christianity, when holy men, in apostolic simplicity and faith, taught the Jews out of their own Scriptures, "proving that Jesus is the Christ."

No one could listen to this celebrated missionary without honoring his spirit of meekness, piety and zeal; nor without feeling that he is indeed an extraordinary man. So full of comfort and happiness does he find his employment, "proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ" to those who never heard His name, that his soul seemed to be filled with unearthly rapture when he referred to this topic, exclaiming—"O that I could transport you for a brief space, to these scenes of missionary labour, and introduce you to the divine enjoyment which flow from this delightful work, and then you would know how unspeakably happy I am.—Yes! infidel or Christian, you would see and feel the power there is in the gospel of Christ"

Such was the impression made upon all present, that no small anxiety will be felt by the auditors to listen to the subsequent lectures, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week, at the same place. We were gratified by the kind and respectful manner in which Mr. Wolff spoke of the travels of our townsman, Mr. Stephens, lately published, and he only paid a merited compliment to that admirable work, when he excused himself from a minute description of Mount Sinai and some other places, referring them to the book of Mr. Stephens, in which they are so well described.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen of England held a Court in St James's Palace, on the 21st of July, for the reception of addresses from the Church of Scotland, the Society of Friends, and the general body of Dissenting Ministers of the Presbyterian denomination.

The Queen, being seated in state in the throne room, with her household and ministry around her, the deputation from the Church of Scotland were ushered into her presence. The Rev. Dr. Gardiner, moderator of the General Assembly, read the address; to which her majesty returned a gracious answer. All the members of the deputation had the honor to kiss hands, and then retired.

The deputation from the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, arrived at the palace, and were uncovered according to custom by the Yeomen of the Guard.

William Allen read the address as follows:

"May it please the Queen,—We thy dutiful and loyal subjects, members of the religious society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, and representing that body in Great Britain and Ireland, are anxious to take the earliest opportunity of thus expressing our cordial and faithful attachment to our Queen.

"We sensibly feel the loss of our late beloved monarch King William IV.: we look back upon his reign as a period of no common importance in the history of our country, marked as it has been by the extension of civil and religious liberty, by mercy and compassion to the guilty and by the recognition of the rights of our enslaved fellow subjects. We rejoice in these features of his government, as evidences of the increasing sway of Christian principle in the legislation of the country.

"Under feelings of thankfulness to Almighty God, we offer to thee, our Queen, on thy accession to the throne of these realms, our sincere congratulations on the prevalence of peace acroad and tranquillity at home. May nothing be permitted to interrupt these blessings, and may the conviction more and more prevail, that war is alike unchristian and impolitic. Convinced as we are that the religion of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Redeemer, is the only foundation for the true happiness of man, and the prosperity of a people, that it is the sacred bulwark to any government, our prayer to God is, that it may be the stability of thy throne, and may influence all the deliberations of thy Council.

"Be pleased, O Queen, to accept our earnest and heartfelt desire that thou mayest seek for heavenly wisdom, to enable thee to fulfil the arduous duties which in the ordering of Divine Providence thou art thus early called to perform. Mayest thou live in the fear of God, and he incline thy heart to keep his law, and richly endow thee with the grace of his holy spirit, and at length, when the days of thy delegated trust on earth are ended, mayest thou, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, enter upon an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away."

Her majesty returned the following gracious answer:

"I thank you for your condolence upon the death of his late majesty, for the justice which you render to his character, and to the measures of his reign, and for your warm congratulations upon my accession to the throne. I join in your prayers for the prosperity of my reign, the best security for which is to be found in reverence for our holy religion, and in the observance of its duties."

A PARABLE.

1. A certain man going from Youth to Manhood, fell among grog-shops, where he was stripped of his money, his character, and his friends, and left poor, ragged, and half dead with disease

2. And by chance there came down a certain Moderate Drinker that way, and when he saw him, he scorned him, and passed by on the other side.

3. And likewise a Friend of Temperance came where he was, and when he saw him he passed by on the other side.

4. But a certain Temperance Man, as he journeyed, came where he was, and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and wept over him, and besought him, with tears, to repent and reform.

5. And he persuaded him to sit upon his own beast, Total Abstinence, and brought him to his own family, and took care of him. And on the morrow he spake kindly to him, and offered prayers for him, and departed. Which of the three was neighbor to him that fell among the *grog-shops?*

THE USE OF ELECTRICITY.

The Electric Telegraph, spoken of in the following article, it appears by the Journal of Commerce, is an invention of our countryman, Mr. S. F. B. Morse, President of the National Academy of Design, and Professor of the University New York. The general idea was made known by him five years ago in France, and he has a plan now in operation at the University, and is making arrangements to secure a patent.

From the Boston Mercantile Advertiser.

A New and Beautiful Invention.—An English paper contains the following description of a new and highly ingenious mode of applying the principle of electricity, or galvanism, to the communication of intelligence—or in other words, to the construction of an *Electric Telegraph.* The theory is probably correct, but we fear that serious obstacles will prevent its application to an extended scale, as appears to be contemplated by the writer.

"When in London, a few days ago, we learned that an eminent scientific gentleman is at present engaged in maturing an invention which promises to lead to the most astonishing results, and to exert a vast influence on the future progress of society. It is an Electric Telegraph, the powers of which as much surpass those of the common instrument bearing that name, as the art of printing surpasses the picture writing of the Mexicans. The telegraph consists of five wires, enclosed in a sheath of India rubber, which isolates them from each other, and protects them from the external air. A galvanic trough or pile is placed at the one end of the wires, which act upon needles at the other; and, when any of the wires is put in communication with the trough, a motion is instantly produced in the needle at the other extremity, which motion ceases the moment the connexion between the wire and through is supended. The five wires may thus denote as many letters; and, by binary or ternary combinations, the six and twenty letters of the alphabet may easily be represented.

By a simple mechanical contrivance, the communication between the wires and the trough may be established and stopped, as the keys of a piano forte are touched by a practised musician, and the indications will be exhibited at the other end of the chain of wires as quickly as they can be read off. In the experiments already made, the chain of wires has been extended to a length of five miles, (by forming numerous coils within a limited surface,) and the two ends being placed near each other, it is found that the transmission of the electric action is, so far as the human senses can discern, *perfectly instantaneous.* Little doubt is entertained that it may be conveyed over a hundred or a thousand miles with the same velocity, and the powers of the instrument promise to be as great as the action is rapid. It will not be confined, like the common telegraph, to the transmission of a few sentences, or a short message, and this only in the day time, in clear weather, and by repeated operations, each consuming a portion of time; for while it works by night or by day, it will convey intelligence with the speed of thought, and with such copiousness and ease, that a speech slowly spoken in London might be written down in Edinburg, each sentence appearing on paper within a few minutes after it was uttered four hundred miles off!

POLITICAL DUTIES.

An article in the New York American contains some very sound and wholesome views of our duties as citizens of a republic; from which we make the following extract:

We hold that no man in a Republic has a right to be neuter or indifferent in politics. It is on all hands admitted that virtue and intelligence are the cornerstones of Liberty, that no safety can exist for the permanency of free institutions, but in the vigilance of the wise and virtuous, to see that these institutions be not perversely, or corruptly administered. Hence it follows that the wise and virtuous must not, from any plea of personal convenience or profit—or from real or imaginary confidence that all will be well, without their interposition—withdraw themselves from the political strife that must always exist where men are free. If they do not take their share, and their full share too, in measures to insure good rulers, there will never be wanting those who, for their own aggrandizement, will be zealous in promoting corrupt rulers—and then, what right have the neutral and the indifferent to complain? They abandoned the field to the soldiers of fortune, who were willing to occupy it—to the *David Dalgetys* who fight for "spoils" and the "provant"—and they must be contented to abide the consequences of the success of such mercenaries.

The application of these remarks to the actual condition of public affairs in this country is unhappily but too obvious. Commerce is at a dead stand, credit is annihilated, bankruptcy stalks over the land, involving alike the public treasury, the local banks, and private individuals, and all because a great many professional men, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and farmers, thought it better to mind their own business exclusively rather than, without neglecting that, to have an eye also on the business of the nation. No one, we presume, not wedded to party, will contend that we should be where we are if in Congress, and in the Executive offices, there had been an infusion of intelligent and educated men of the different professions and pursuits we have referred to, elected, not through subserviency to party, or pledges in advance to sustain, right or wrong, a particular Administration, but because of their knowledge of the interests and wants of the country, and, above all, because they possessed sound understanding and honest independence. Why are there not such men in the public councils? Plainly, because for such men there has been no hope in the *caucusses* and *party usages* which determine the qualifications of candidates and the issue of elections. But it is not the less certain that the mass of the people of the country mean rightly, and that they are willing to choose the best, wherever the best offers, if only pains be taken to show them which is the best. Here, then, is the first step; that men of character and capacity should look upon it as a duty of as solemn obligation as any social duty, to take part—whether in primary assemblies of the people, or through the press, or in such other way as may be deemed expedient and efficient—in all proceedings having for their object to enlighten the public mind as to the nature of political measures, the character and integrity of political men, and the bearing of any great debatable questions before the nation. Nor is this all. Such men should feel bound to give their personal service, when required, in such stations as their pursuits and education fit them for, and thus pay their portion of what every man in a free country owes to the Commonwealth.

The merchants are taunted with having overtraded. How far they are obnoxious to the charge may be ascertained by examining the stocks of goods on hand, and seeing whether the quantity imported has exceeded to any great extent the demand on the part of consumers. If we be not much mistaken, it will be found that the supply at present is no greater than might have been expected on a fair average of business, and,—we fear that we shall learn to our cost,—will be too small to answer the current wants of our population in the absence of new importations. The merchant who buys more goods from abroad than he has a prospect of selling, acts against his own interest, and the known intelligence of that class of men forbids us to suppose that they wontonly run in debt in other countries and thus subject themselves useiessly to the payment of interest. The efforts used to meet engagements, and the success with which they have been made, show plainly that the means of the trading community must have been immense in order to accomplish this honorable object, after submitting to such great sacrifices as they have been obliged to undergo. *Balt. American.*

What is a Loco Foco?—A Loco Foco, in the present acceptation of the term, is a man not satisfied with any thing as it exists; but is in favor of an equal distribution of property, and uprooting of the institutions of the country, and substitution of some monstrous and impracticable fancy of his own in their stead. He professes to be in favor of "equal rights, equal privileges and equal laws;' by which he means rights, privileges and laws which will make him as rich, as influential, and as consequential as his more industrious, prudent, able, persevering and thriving neighbors, without any particular talents or exertion of his own. A Loco Foco wants a new constitution; he desires that there should be no credits; that all debts should be debts of honor; that no man should be superior to himself; that we should have no medium of exchanges but gold and silver; that the whole form of society and government should be changed, and that they should have the privilege of conducting a better. He is a restless unsatisfied mortal; and could he have all his heart's desire today, he would grumble to-morrow just as lustily as ever. *Utica Observer.*

From the Alexandria Gazette.

FEDERAL AND DEMOCRAT.

We observe that some of the Administration presses pretend to revive these obsolete party distinctions, instead of assuming the only proper terms that mark present party divisions. As to the Federal and Democrat, Mr. Clay gave the best account of that matter in his speech on the Protest. It was in reply to Mr. Senator Grundy, who had been amusing himself with the divisions which he described in the ranks of the Opposition. Mr. Clay retorted the observations of Mr. Grundy with his usual felicity.

"The Senator assigns to the Opposition the Federal Party. Of all the political parties that have existed in this country, I have before said what I believe, that in the main they have been honest and patriotic. That may be affirmed of the Federal party as of any other. The causes which produced the ancient divisions of the People into Federal and Republican parties have since ceased to operate, and it is unjust and ungenerous to endeavor to preserve or affix the denomination for party purposes. The Federal party was indeed supposed to lean more than their opponents did to a strong and energetic Executive; and in that respect the Administration party of the present day may be pronounced to be more federal than their opponents

"The original causes having ceased, the Federal party has divided itself between the two parties of the present day. The better portion of it united with us, and the worse with the Senator and his friends. I will add, that, of all the politicians in this or any other country, some of the Federalists who united with and adhered to the Jackson party are the most detestable. They appear to have cut themselves loose from every tie, and obligation and principle, which should bind them to their country and to society."

Hoarding.—The editor of the New York Gazette relates two instances of hoarding, which have occurred within his own knowledge. They may convey instruction to some, and amusement to others. An old lady showed him a bag of dollars which had been long kept in a strong box. The number amounted if he recollects aright, to three hundred. She informed him they were a present from a friend on the birth of her boy. "And how old is the little rogue," we asked her. "Why there he is hoeing corn—he was born the day of the battle of Lexington, and that makes him fifty years last April." But have they never been put to interest, during that period? Lor, dear sir, no; they have never been out of this chamber, and I set as much by them as the apple of my eye." The old lady lived several years afterwards, fell into a state of fatuity, and her heirs reaped the benefit of that which she had deprived herself the use of, and which would have contributed to her present necessities and the comforts of life. The other case was that of a man of wealth. He had a trustworthy servant, whom he bade follow him down cellar. "Here Paul," said he, "is a kettle full of gold, which I want to reserve for a rainy day; dig a hole, and cover it up; no one knows or is to know, any thing about it. No account of it is in my books or papers, and you are entrusted solely with the secret." Twenty years elapsed, and the merchant died. After an inventory of his property had been taken, and his estate administered upon, Paul, in the simplicity and honesty of his soul, took aside the executor of the will, related the circumstances, dug up the kettle, and restored its contents into the hands of its rightful owners. It is in justice due to the executor to say that he rewarde him for his fidelity by purchasing a farm and stocking it, which rendered him comfortably situated during life.

The largest Snake yet.—As Mr. Elisha Thomas was returning on Saturday week from an excursion on the Catskill mountain, in N York, he heard a great rustling among the leaves close by, and presently the startling sound of the rattles, apparently of an enormous snake. He stood momentarily upon his guard; and it was well he did so, for on looking about him, he presently discovered the appalling sight of a rattle-snake, with his head at least four feet from the ground, his body coil above coil, his eyes flashing fire, his skin every minute changing color, and his long fangs displayed as

...y act of springing upon his intended victim.

Such a sight would have stricken terror into the soul of almost any other man except the gentleman in question. Mr. Thomas, who is an old hunter, had seen rattle-snakes before, and, as this animal always gives timely warning before he strikes, so Mr. Thomas did not in the present instance, for a moment lose his presence of mind.

But not to trust himself too near his honorable, but dangerous enemy, he kept at a prudent distance, and elevating his rifle, which fortunately he had with him, he let fly a charge into the mouth of the snake, which, passing through his brain and out at the back of his head, killed him dead on the spot. Then, taking a hooked stick, which he had prepared for the purpose, he fastened it in the very orifice he had just made in Mr. Snake's skull, and thus conveniently, but with a good deal of hard toil, dragged him to the village of Catskill.

There, procuring a two-foot rule of a carpenter, he proceeded to the measurement of his slain adversary; and found his dimensions to be as follows: Length, 11 feet 9 inches; circumference in the largest part, 12 inches; ditto round the head, 6¼ inches; ditto round the first rattle, 3 inches; ditto round the last, 2 inches; length of the whole series of rattles 3 feet 8 inches; number of rattles, 83; length of the 2 poisonous fangs, 2½ inches.

His weight was found to be within one ounce of 27 lbs., and, on frying out his oil, after being duly divested of his skin, there was found to be nearly five quarts. The skin has been stuffed, preparatory, as we understand, to be presented to the American Museum, in New York. But, whatever may be its destination, it cannot but prove a real treat to the lovers of natural history, wheresoever they may be.

This immense snake is believed to have been the largest of his species of which we have any record.—*Catskill Observer.*

Only Thirteen!—The correspondent of the New York Express, writing from New Orleans of the times in the great Emporium of the South, says, "Last week was dull for business; *dueling quite brisk*, and the heat very oppressive, etc."—The writer continues:—

"*Thirteen* duels have been fought in and near the city during the week; *five* more were to take place this morning, etc."

Quite a moderate number of business transactions, verily!—Only thirteen settled, and not more than five yet to come off, in one whole week! 'Tis strange how people do differ in matters of taste!

Do the New Orleaners wish to know what is conceded by one half the world—and all *honorable* men—to be the "heighth of nonsense!" We have the answer in a paper at hand—"For two men, composed of real flesh and blood, to stand up like two targets, to be shot at, upon a mere point of *honor*"

Milton Spectator.

Capital Punishment.—The states of Maine and New Hampshire have reframed their laws in regard to capital crimes, so that, although they have not positively abolished the punishment of death, yet the practical operation of the late enactments, in both these states, will probably be to save the feelings of the community from a repetition of the shocking exhibitions which have occurred in each within a few years past. In New Hampshire it is at the discretion of the jury to convict capitally, or so as that the punishment of death will not be executed, and this without any evasion of the law or neglect of duty. In Maine, when sentence of death is passed, it is not to be executed within one year, nor then, unless the Governor, in view of all the circumstances of the case, shall order it—otherwise, the convict is to be subjected to perpetual solitary imprisonment, with hard labor and civil death.

Gloucester Dem.

Effects of the Royal Marriage Act.—The marriage act (observes a writer in *Fraser*,) passed by the eagerness of George III., to preserve the royal blood untainted by plebeian soil, was of the most hapless tendency to his family. George III. had fifteen children, and thirteen of them lived to maturity. Seven of them still survive, at ages far beyond the average of any family in the world; and where is the third generation? One young lady, our Queen, representing the Duke of Kent; one young gentleman, heir of the King of Hanover; the son and daughter of the Duke of Cambridge—four persons in all, three of them born in one year, 1819, when their grandfather was fourscore years old, and one born a couple of years after, compose the return. Of what other family, the head of which was born a century ago (George III. was born May 24, 1738, O. S.) could the same be said? And, without going farther into the subject, what a dismal story does it not relate of blighted hopes and misguided affections!

An almanac, published in the year 1730, has the following remarkable predictions:

"By the power to see through the ways of Heaven,
In one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven,
Will the year pass away without any spring,
And on England's throne *shall not sit a king.*"

HILLSBOROUGH.

Monday, September 11.

Congress.

Monday last being the day designated in the Proclamation of the President of the United States for a special meeting of Congress, both Houses assembled at the Capitol.

In the Senate, the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, took the chair. More than forty members were present. Stephen Haight, late door keeper, was unanimously elected Sergeant-at-Arms, in the room of the late Sergeant, Mr. Shackford, deceased; and Edward Wyer was elected Doorkeeper, in place of Mr. Haight.

In the House of Representatives, the roll being called, 224 members answered to their names. An election was then held for Speaker, which resulted in the choice of the Hon. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, Speaker of the last Congress. The votes were for Mr. Polk 116, for Mr. Bell 103, Scattering 5.

Walter S. Franklin was re-elected Clerk of the House, —— Dorsey, Sergeant-at Arms, and Overton Carr, Doorkeeper.

When the Clerk was proceeding to call the roll of the House, on reaching the names of the delegates from Mississippi, Mr. Mercer rose, and after referring to the constitutional objection to the validity of the late elections in that state, moved a resolution declaring that the house was not in possession of sufficient evidence of the election of Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson to entitle them to take their seats in the house. This motion gave rise to quite an animated debate, in which Messrs. Mercer, Gholson, Bynum Rhett, Boon, Hamer, Wise, Williams of North Carolina, Patton, Robertson, Reed, Thomas, Cushing, M'Kay, Everett, Holsey and Briggs took part. The discussion turned chiefly on the manner in which the House should be organized, though the Mississippi election was occasionally adverted to. The resolution was finally laid on the table by a vote of 131 to 5.

The Message of the President was communicated to the two Houses of Congress on Tuesday, and copies of it were received in Raleigh by the express mail on Wednesday; but owing to some unaccountable circumstance which we are unable to explain, not a single copy has yet reached this place. We shall doubtless receive copies of it by the mail tonight, and if it be not too long, shall endeavor to give it entire in our next paper.

For the contents of the message, we avail ourselves of a postscript in the Raleigh Star, and a slip from the office of the Fayetteville Observer. From these we learn, that the President goes against *all* Banks—is in favor of the Sub-Treasury System—for receiving nothing but specie in payment of public dues—and for withholding from the states the remaining instalments due them under the deposite act.

The slip from the office of the Observer says that the message is of great length, and is altogether occupied with a discussion of the causes which have led to the present embarrassed state of the country; reserving till the period of the annual meeting of Congress the general information as to the state of the Union.

The Observer gives the following as an abstract of the contents of the message:

He attributes the embarrassment to the great and sudden expansion of Banking Capital and Bank issues since 1834.

The consequence of this redundancy of credit, and the spirit of speculation it alleges it to have engendered, were, a foreign debt of more than 30 millions of dollars, the excessive extension of credits for supplies in the interior, the investment of 40 millions of dollars in unproductive lands, the diversion to other pursuits of labor hitherto applied to agriculture, thereby leading to heavy importations of grain, and in addition to many other (unenumerated) causes, the rapid growth of luxurious habits, detrimental to the morals of the people.

The Banks, depositories of the public funds, having suspended specie payments, the President states the constitutional objections which forbid the receipt of depreciated paper in payment of the revenue, and recommends, as the only resource by which the public treasure can safely be collected, kept, and disbursed, the establishment of a system of Sub-Treasury Agencies.

He estimates the expenses of such a system, for the machinery of which he refers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, at $60,000, in addition to the present salaries of the Treasury department.

As a reason for the adoption of this system, he urges that the patronage of the Executive will thereby be materially diminished.

The friends of a National Bank will see that they have little to hope for under the present *regime*.

We quote from the message:

"Again, to create a national bank, as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed, and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason that they should be, changed.

The Hon. James Standifer, a representative from the state of Tennessee, died suddenly at Kingston on the 20th ult. while on his way to take his seat in Congress.

The Governor of Tennessee has ordered a special election to be held on the 15th inst. to supply the vacancy thus occasioned.

Presbytery of Orange.—This ecclesiastical body at its late semi-annual meeting, at Hawfield's church, resolved, we learn, by a large majority, to approve and sustain the measures of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The vote stood 32 to 5. In the minority there were two Ministers and three Ruling Elders. A resolution was also adopted, disapproving the present course of the Southern Religious Telegraph.

The Express Mail Rider, south of Gaston, was killed on Sunday night. We have only heard that he was found dead about a mile from Gaston, and that his death is supposed to have been caused by being thrown from his horse. The mail was brought into Gaston in due time by some person passing on the road.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Melancholy and Distressing Occurrence.—The Warrenton Reporter states that, a few days ago, two children of a widow lady, near Ransom's Bridge, Nash county, went to a hen's nest near the house, and on putting their hands in the nest, were bitten by a rattle snake which had 21 rattles; and when found by the mother, were both lying dead a few feet from the spot. The poor afflicted mother, on her return to the house, found her youngest child scalded to death!

An extensive conflagration took place at Washington, Geo. on the night of the 20th ultimo. Twenty six houses were consumed. Loss $50,000.

Mississippi.—There is a dispute in Mississippi whether Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson will be entitled to their seats in Congress longer than the commencement of the regular session, (1st Monday in December.) They were elected at a special election, ordered by the Governor, for the *called* session; and it is contended that their commissions will terminate with that session. This opinion, we presume, will prevail, as nominations appear in the papers of both parties throughout the State for Congress for the regular November election.

Our opinion is, that the election was altogether illegal; but that if the persons elected be admitted to seats at all, they will go in for the whole term of the present Congress. *Ral. Star.*

North Carolina Great Men.—We hear that Mr. Hugh McQueen is writing a history of the great men of North Carolina, living and dead. We would like very much to see some attempt made to rescue from forgetfulness the actions of our illustrious dead. We too soon forget the good and the great, and manifest a blameable indifference to letting others know that we ever possessed, or now possess any claims to distinction. The superiority of Greece and Rome is measurably the result of her Poets celebrating and her Historians recording the wisdom of her Statesmen, and the victories of her Generals. Who abroad knows any thing of those sons of North Carolina who have sunk into the tomb covered with laurels? or of those now upon the busy scene, who have acquired a proud preeminence? Even the great William Gaston is by many supposed to be dead.—If such a condition of things always last, how can we hope to engender or keep alive among our youth a desire to serve the State and honour themselves

Wil. Adv.

From the Carolina Watchman.

Two young women of Davie, of rather *speckled reputations*, were dwelling together in the same house, under certain articles of agreement. On a quarrel ensuing between them, one knocked the other down with a smoothing iron, and well near made a case of her. She however recovered, and arming herself with a dirk, as soon as she was able, made an assault with it on her co-partner and gave her a dangerous stab in the side. We think after this, Gentlemen ought to lay aside weapons.

Our old friend Jonty was not long ago journeying from Mocksville to Ashe county, when he arrived at Wilkesborough: this town ye wot, stands near the Yadkin River, in the county of Wilkes, in our old North State, and if it could be put on the *top* of the hill instead of being on the south side of it, would be the most beautifully situated of any in the state. Here Jonty took up lodgings for the night. Well, like all *fatigued* travelers and quiet citizens, at the proper hour he was conducted to bed. How long our hero enjoyed his repose, it boots not to say, but he awoke before the night was two parts elapsed, and putting on his clothes, applied to the door for leave to depart, but it was locked or bolted outside, or fastened in such a way that Jonty could not open it in the dark: so after fumbling and feeling and shaking until his patience was run down, or rather wound up, almost to the breaking point, he goes to the window and proposes to escape from his durance in that way. But he hesitates: "If," says he to himself, "I get down here can I reach the window sill when I want to get back? I wish I could see better: but yes, I can do that, for I remember the first floor of Vannoy's house is near the ground: but these devilish dogs, I am afraid to risk it;" and there he sat in the window, pondering and soliloquising until he could stand it no longer, so he lays hold of the window sill with one hand and lowering his person to its full length, he unmoors from his fastening and puts off. But how dreadfully was he shocked to find, that instead of reaching the ground immediately beneath his feet, he kept descending, and did not light on terra firma, as he says, before he had got half through the Lord's prayer—but he was more shocked when he did reach it, for he was taken up senseless and speechless and most sadly bruised. The truth is, it was the *second* story and not the *first* from which he took his flight: *but Jonty had forgot.*

We are happy to add, that our adventurer is almost recovered, and is resolved *never to take a leap in the dark again.*

Mail Robber Taken.—We learn that a stage driver by the name of Lofus, was taken up at Asheville, a few days since, for robbing the mail. He confessed that himself and two accomplices whose names we do not recollect, have carried on a regular business of robbing the mails between Wadesborough, Charlotte, Statesville, Asheville, &c. for nearly a year past. About $600 of money was found on his person, which he admitted had been stolen from the mail. The accomplices of Lofus have fled, and been pursued by Col. Smith and others of Asheville, but we have not heard of their capture. *W. Carolinian.*

"*Falling Stars*," *or Meteors.*—The Macon (Georgia) Messenger of the 17th, says: "On Wednesday night the 9th inst. a considerable display of this kind took place in the heavens. For several hours, from one to a dozen could be constantly seen shooting towards every point of the compass, at various angles, and often horizontally. In many cases they were very near the earth, representing a mere spark, and shooting with great velocity—and again they were in appearance equal to stars of the largest magnitude, leaving a long train after them, which was sometimes visible for two minutes. Most of them were of a yellowish or flame colour—but we noticed one of the very largest size of a deep red, which moved off slowly and majestically with a brilliant train. We noticed them from 1 to 3 o'clock, but are told they commenced early in the night."

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Mr Greely, imprisoned by the British authorities for taking the census in the disputed territory of Maine, has been released from confinement in compliance with a demand from the President of the United States. The Augusta Age informs us that the census will be completed; that Mr Greely will go to Madawaska for that purpose, and any attempt by British authority to impede him in the execution of his duty will be in vain. It is hoped that this vexed question will be settled, by union among the citizens of Maine, and the efforts of the General Government. *Raleigh Standard.*

Bowie Knives.—The Legislature of Alabama at its recent session have passed a law providing if any person, with a Bowie knife, "*Arkansas tooth pick*," or any weapon resembling the same, shall cut or stab another by reason of which he dies, it shall be adjudged murder, and the offender shall suffer the same as if the killing had been by malice aforethought.

The act likewise prescribes a penalty for the sale of such weapons.

Consumption.—The following is said to be an effectual remedy, and will in time completely eradicate the disorder. Live temperately—avoid spirituous liquors—wear flannel next the skin—and take every morning half a pint of new milk, mixed with a wine glass full of expressed juice of green hoarhound. One who has tried it says—"Four weeks' use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast, gave me to breathe deep, long and free, strengthened and harmonized my voice, and restored me to a better state of health than I had enjoyed for years" *Poulson.*

INTERESTING TO PENSIONERS.

The following Circular, just issued from the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, will probably be interesting to many of our readers:

Treasury Department,
Second Comptroller's Office,
August 30, 1837.

Sir: In future, the oath to be taken by the attorney of a pensioner, under the act of July 4, 1836, *may* be taken before any person duly authorized by the laws of the State to administer oaths. The following form is substituted for form B, prescribed by the circular from this office of July 16, 1836.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, ALBION K. PARRIS,
Comptroller.

STATE (OR TERRITORY) OF ——, } ss.
County of ——, }

Be it known that, on the —— day of ——, 183–, before me, a ——, duly authorized, by the laws of the State to administer oaths, personally appeared ——, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that he has no interest whatever in the money he is authorized to receive by virtue of the foregoing power of attorney, either by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

Sworn and subscribed the day and year last above written, before me, ——.

[NOTE.—This affidavit *must* be signed by the attorney, and *may* be taken before any person duly authorized by the laws of the State or Territory to administer oaths.]

SPAIN.

The advices from the seat of war are to the 27th of July. Don Carlos was then retreating in all haste toward his old ground on the other side of the Ebro, hotly pursued by Oraa and Espartero, who had formed their junction. There was a report that the Carlist expedition of the Upper Ebro had a severe engagement with the Portuguese auxiliaries, the result of which was not yet known. The people of Valencia and the adjoining towns had behaved very gallantly, defeating every attempt of the Carlists. Two bands of Carlist guerillas, on their way to join Don Carlos, had been intercepted, stripped of their booty and dispersed.

The new electoral law was published in the Madrid Gazette of the 21st. The Senate is to have 154 members, and the Chamber of Deputies 241, being one deputy for every 50,000 inhabitants.

Great Destruction of Salt at Turks Island.—Letters from Turks Island of the 7th ult., state that one half of the salt on Grand Key, and four-fifths on Salt Key, was destroyed by a tremendous hurricane on the 3d. The quantity destroyed is estimated at 350,000 tons.

A Christian Missionary has recently suffered martyrdom in China. He was confined in an iron cage, in which he could neither stand or lie, and portions of his flesh were daily torn off with red hot pinchers.

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMB'R.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES	D. H. M.
8 Friday	5 44	6 16	First	7 5 54 after.
9 Saturday	5 45	6 15	Full	14 8 10 morn
10 Sunday,	5 46	6 14	Last	21 10 36 morn
11 Monday	47	6 13	New	29 2 48 after.
12 Tuesday	48	6 12		
13 Wednesd	49	6 11		
14 Thursday	50	6 10		

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. JONES takes this method of offering his professional services to his fellow citizens of Orange. He has located himself in the town of Hillsborough, and, for the present, will generally be found at his shop, one door above the store of Latimer & Mebane.

September 8. 86—4w

CAMP MEETING.

A METHODIST CAMP MEETING will commence at Cedar Grove meeting house, eight miles north of this place, on Monday the 25th of September, and continue for one week or longer. Accommodations will be provided for those from a distance.

September 14. 86—

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 26th instant on a credit of twelve months, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture,

About 100 Barrels of Corn,
A quantity of Fodder, Hay, and Oats,
Several likely Milch Cows and Calves,
Fifteen head of Sheep,
About 35 head of Hogs, about 20 of which suitable to kill this fall,
A likely last spring Colt,
A Gig and Harness,
Some white New York Wheat,

besides a great many other articles too tedious to mention.

THOMAS TATE.

N. B. The Corn will be delivered about the 25th of October.

September 7. 86—

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness accuracy and despatch.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

Silk Growing in Lincoln.—We are informed that one of the Merchants in this place has, in the course of the last month, taken in about five hundred skeins of Sewing Silk, made in this county, of a quality equal to the best Italian, of various colours. This Silk augurs well of the industry and enterprize of the females of Lincoln, who have heretofore manufactured an abundance of domestic cloth of wool and cotton, which has attracted the attention of purchasers from the adjoining counties. It appears that some have now turned their attention to Silk, and have succeeded as well as they have done in the coarser fabrics. A large quantity, it is expected, will be taken in by the same gentleman, who has encouraged the ladies by giving good prices for their silk.

In the course of a few years, it is thought, a full supply will be furnised by our females, and that Lincoln county will not be dependent on foreign markets for her supply of Sewing Silk.

Lincoln Transcript.

The editor of the New York Herald says he is too busy with his paper to get a wife, and thinks he will resort to the method pursued by Dr. Abernethy. That odd character, says Bennett, "by accident saw a young lady, whose manners, person, conversation, style, family and connexions smote his hard heart. He immediately proposed to her mother—'If you and your daughter have no objections, I shall marry her at 9 o'clock precisely,' taking out his watch and looking at it—'at 9 o'clock precisely, on Thursday morning next. Let me know your answer to-morrow by 10 o'clock. We can make love and court each other at our leisure, after the marriage.' The mother laughed and told her daughter—the daughter blushed and laughed—and blushed and laughed again—'How odd!' said she, consenting They were married and lived happily.

"I believe, on my conscience, I shall have to say ditto to Doctor Abernethy. 'Tan't sinful."

The Forcible Argument.—"Gentlemen of the jury" said a hoosier lawyer, addressing a real shell-bark jury, "I say that ere magnanimous sun shines in the heavens, though you can't see it, kase it's behind a cloud; but you know it, though I can't prove it; so my client, who rises airly and hunts coons like an honest man, has a good cause, though he can't prove it. Now if you believe what I tell you about the sun, you are bound on your bible oaths to believe what I tell you about my client's case, and if you don't then call me a liar, and that I'll be squatter'd if I'll stand any how; so if you don't want to swear false and have no trouble, you'd better give us our case."

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing,
Printed Muslin, Ginghams,
French Calico,
Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cuttlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 18. 70

Town Ordinance.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, held on Saturday evening the 2d day of September, 1837, the following Ordinance was passed:

Be it ordained, that no person shall put up or keep a plank kiln, or dry plank or other lumber, on any kiln within one hundred and fifty feet of any dwelling house, shop or out house, within the town of Hillsborough under a penalty of ten dollars for every such offence.

Ordered, That the above be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for one month

THOS. CLANCY, T. Clerk.

September 4. 85—4w

Bacon, Lard, & Mess Pork,

FOR SALE BY **A. PARKS.**

September 1. 85—

Notice.

MASON, William T. Jordan, is hereby authorized and permitted to transact business for himself, and must be held individually responsible for all the engagements.

CHARLES JORDAN.

September 1. 85—

LOOK AT THIS!!
N. C. State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy,

Class No. 17, for 1837,

To be drawn at Wadesborough N. C. on Thursday, 14th of September.

75 No. Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	10,000	Dollars.
1 Prize of	3,000	do.
1 Prize of	2,000	do.
6 Prizes of	1,000	do.
&c. &c. &c.		
Whole Tickets,		$4 00
Halves,		2 00
Quarters,		1 00

☞ All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

*** Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

August 28. 84

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the Town of Oxford, N. C. a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled the

Oxford Kaleidoscope, and Southern Republican.

BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

In the discharge of our editorial duties, we shall be strictly guided by the following principles—we regard them as the grand conservators of well-regulated freedom, demanding whatever energy of support we may possess:

1. A strict construction of, and a rigid adherence to the Constitution—the exercise of express, not implied or doubtful powers.

2. The sovereignty of the people, as the source of all political power—the sovereignty of the States—invested with *all* powers *not* delegated to the Federal Government—equal and self-governing parties to the compact which forms our glorious Union.

3. The authority of the Federal Government, in the exercise of such powers only as are definitely delegated to it.

4. A rigid economy in the administration of Government, which was instituted for the benefit of the *whole* people, and not for the aggrandizement of those entrusted with its management.

5. The exercise of the elective franchise by all classes of our citizens, without the interference of the officers of the Government, or the contaminating influence of Caucuses.

6 Free trade, and the freedom of industry, and opposed to a protective tariff, believed to be unconstitutional, unequal, unjust and oppressive.

7 We will advocate any system, which shall appear practicable to improve the physical condition of North Carolina, and to develope her internal resources. And knowing full well that the diffusion of Education amongst all classes of our citizens, will prove one of the strongest bulwarks of our free institutions, we will advocate any system which promises to effect that object.

Whilst we will ever have too much self-respect to descend to low and vulgar abuse, we will speak of public men and public measures with perfect freedom. Our honest convictions and deliberate opinions we will boldly promulgate at all hazards.

We believe that a crisis has arrived pregnant with important consequences. The tempest is fast gathering around us, and the flood of political corruption approaches, which, unless arrested by the timely interposition of the people, will sweep away every vestige of the liberties of their country. Already have the rights of the States been contemned—the sacred vail of the Constitution rent in twain—the capacity and right of the people to select the men for whom they are to vote, derided and trampled in the dust, by the influence of Presidential and Caucus power—*one step more*—and the very lights of freedom will be extinguished, and the hopes of the patriot destroyed forever! This desecration of their most sacred immunities, and this bold assumption of high-toned power by their constitutional rulers, have *aroused* the people. The "great deep" of popular calmness is broken up. "*Trifles*" *may float upon its dark surges for a moment, and be "preserved" —but their condemnation is unalterably fixed by that people whose high prerogative it is sternly to watch, and prevent "all that is solid and valuable from sinking to the bottom and being lost forever.*" The signs of the times clearly indicated that the "crisis of revolution" is at hand. The workings of that revolution may be "bloodless"—but it will not, therefore, be less tremendous or decisive in either the re-establishment or complete overthrow of republican usages and institutions. The people must act in this great drama. The ballot box must decide for them—must continue and aggravate the present state of things, or effect a radical and universal reform in the government; which has been gradually departing from its primitive purity and simplicity, until we have reached that point when its outward forms are utterly impotent to stay the torrent of usurpation and corruption. It shall be our chief aim, then, to enlighten the people on this subject by placing candid statements of the acts of their public servants before them—to join with them in that stern rebuke which they are *now* giving to principles adverse to the existence of their Government—to vindicate our peculiar institutions—to repel, with whatever ability we may possess, all external interference with our domestic condition—on this point, our opposition to the Abolition of Slavery, either in the District or in the States, will be inflexible—firm as the "seated hills;"—to uphold a *republican* and *federative*, as distinguished from a consolidating administration of the national affairs, and the disorders of the General Government—to direct the public view towards a home policy of the States—the developement of their resources, physical and intellectual—to attach men, if possible, to their birth-place, and render them *citizens* instead of adventurers and speculators—and to re-animate public spirit, and give it purpose as well as energy.

These subjects shall command our fixed attention: and conscious of the vast importance of the principles here advanced, we shall not deviate from them, whatever the wayward tendency of the times, or the mad spirit of party devotion may effect in the political world—or yield our influence, however small, to the promotion of 'men,' regardless of 'measures.'

Our Journal shall be just what its name purports. Like the variegating '*Kaleidoscope*,' it shall, weekly, present all the beauties and attractions of *Oxford*—and, like a true '*Republican*,' its columns shall be ever open, as a medium through which good principles shall be disseminated, the South heard, and her peculiar institutions vindicated; from it the "pride of the Nullifier must receive no diminution—the fidelity of the Unionist no reproach."

With this exhibition of our plans of future action, we confidently confide in the liberal public spirit of the citizens of Granville, and of the whole South. Judge us—but first know our merits.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, if paid on the reception of the first number—$3 50 if not paid till the end of the year. Letters may be addressed, at present, *post paid*, to the editor at Raleigh, or to J. M. Wiggins, esq. at Oxford.

☞ Editors will please publish.

LARGE MAPS OF
Mississippi and Alabama.

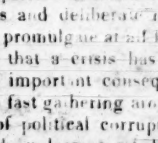
SHOWING the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, Streams, &c. engraved from the Government surveys and plats in the General Land Office Washington City, by E. Gilman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office

☞ P. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington city has just published, (and secured the copyright according to law,) the above Maps, which will be found infinately more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published in separate sheets; each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either state, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the land offices relative to water courses, township lines, Indian lands and reservations, and districts &c. and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject only to single letter postage. Price two dollars; or three copies of either will be sent by mail for five dollars. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or to any who buy to sell again.

☞ Editors of newspapers any where, who will give the above advertisement including this notice, one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

July 18. 84

FARMER'S HOTEL,



Hillsborough, N. C.

MR. HILLIARD PIPER, the present conductor of this well known establishment, returns his thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received since he took charge of it. He would solicit a continuance of the same; and hopes, by strict attention to the accommodations, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. The following are his prices:

Meal for Man,	25 cents.
" " Horse,	25
All Night for Man,	37½
" " Horse,	37½
All Night and Breakfast, for Man,	62½
All Night and Breakfast, for Horse,	62½
Per Day for Man,	75
" " Horse,	75

August 19. 83—

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at August term of Orange County Court as administrator on the estate of JOHN TURNER, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES TRICE, *Adm'r.*

September 1. 85—

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 19th of September at the late dwelling of John Turner, deceased on a credit of twelve months, all the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep,
A quantity of Good New Wheat,
An Excellent Threshing Machine and running Gear.
One Road Wagon,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils,

and other articles too tedious to mention.

JAMES TRICE, *Adm'r.*

September 1. 85—

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness accuracy and despatch.

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ **Cash** will be given for **5000 bushels of Wheat.**

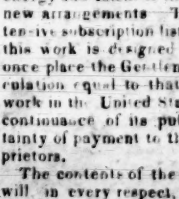
September 6. 35—

NOTICE.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, as they wish to settle their business as soon as possible.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 68



THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of

Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Clocks, Watches, Pistols,

&c. &c.

which will be sold very low.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired with neatness and dispatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 68—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville

Refer to
Messrs. HAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough

April 5. 65—

New Monthly Magazine.

ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed, on good paper of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work, entitled

The Gentleman's Magazine.

EDITED BY

William E. Burton, Philadelphia,

To whom all original communications for the work will be addressed.

The announcement of a new periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietor deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to insure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground, our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short, we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day. Essays, humorous and didactic—Graphic delineations of Men and Manners—Free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the literature of continental Europe—A series of original Biographical Notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current literature will be revised in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right Song—not otherwise to be obtained—will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight columns, each column containing one third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several Engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be the *largest and the cheapest* monthly work issued in the United States.

*** To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately the publisher begs leave to offer the following extra inducements for Clubbing, *the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only.* The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance—but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

☞ All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 21. 75—

Cotton Yarn.

DANFORTH & McCUISTIN, Cotton Manufacturers, at the High Falls of Haw River, Orange County, have reduced their wholesale prices for Cotton Yarn to the following rates viz:

No.	3 and 4,	20 cents per lb.
	5, 6 and 7,	22
	8 and 9,	25
	10 and 11,	28
	12 and 13,	30
	14 and 15,	34
	16 and 17,	37

The Fayetteville prices given for Picked Cotton.

South Carolina Money taken at par.

DANFORTH & McCUISTIN.

High Falls, Haw River, June 23 76—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *Invaluable OINTMENT,*

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

Attention!!

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Cedar Grove, Orange County, N. C.
July 26, 1837.

To the Officers commanding the Regiments of the 54th Brigade North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at your respective places of parade and review, with the regiments under your commands, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder, in order to be reviewed, on the following days, viz:

In Chatham, the 45th Regiment on the 9th, and the 54th Regiment on the 11th of October.

In Randolph, the 55th Regiment on the 13th, and the 56th Regiment on the 14th of October.

In Orange, the 49th Regiment on the 17th, the 48th Regiment on the 19th; and the 47th Regiment on the 21st of October.

BENJAMIN TROLINGER, *Aid.*

By order of

JOSEPH ALLISON, *Brig. Gen.*
6th Brigade N. C. Militia.

August 4. 81—

Attention!!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on Friday the 20th of October next at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, to Drill, Muster and Court Martial, and on Saturday the 21st you will attend with your respective companies equipped as the law directs, for Parade and Review. Each private is ordered to be furnished with six blank cartridges. Each captain will be expected at that time to make the annual return without fail.

E. G. MANGUM, *Col. Com.*

September 1. 85—

Lost or Mislaid.

TWO notes of hand—one of which was given by Edward Scott, of Onslow county, to the subscriber, for nine dollars; the other by Levi Gregory of the same county, for seven dollars and bell dated 11 February last. All persons are therefore cautioned against trading for said notes; and the persons from whom received them are forwarned not to make payment to any person but myself.

JAMES FAUCETT.

Orange county, August 12 82—

HUNTERS, BEWARE!

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from hunting on my plantation with Dogs, Guns, or otherwise, as this practice has been heretofore continued much to my annoyance, and I am determined to resist such encroachments by the power of the law.

JAMES JACKSON, jr.

September 1 85—

For Sale,

LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FAMILY FLOUR.

CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX SEED.

O. F. LONG & Co.

March 2. 59—

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS; for which Merchandize will be given in exchange.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 2. 55—

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid